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| FRIDAY                           | 7           | 2          | 7       | 3       | 5        |
| SATURDAY                         | 8           | 3          | 7       | 0       | 5        |
| SUNDAY                           | 9           | 4          | 6       | 58      | 6        |
| MONDAY                           | 10          | 5          | 6       | 57      | 6        |
| TUESDAY                          | 11          | 6          | 6       | 56      | 6        |
| WEDNESDAY                        | 12          | 7          | 6       | 55      | 6        |
| Days 9 Hours 56 Minutes the 1st. |             | D Saturday |         | 7 Morn. |          |

To the PRINTER, New-York, Dec. 5.

SIR, I send you an extract from a late Paper. (which was re-published in the Boston Gazzete of the 27th Nov.) with some Remarks upon it, which I have inclosed in Brackets, and desire you will insert the whole in your next Paper, which will oblige your constant Reader, and perhaps many others, as well as

An Occasional REMARKER.

THE discontents in America are only a recoil of those at home, derived from the same source; [Very true, the unreasonableness, arbitrary, oppressive unconstitutional measures, that have been pursued ever since Mr. Pitt's administration—are the sources whence have spread universal discontent, distress and confusion over the whole British Empire.]

To wit, the intrigues of a party Out to distress a party In. [This is no doubt, the base motive of many who are active in the present bustle; but he must be either a knave or a fool who ascribes the general discontent solely or principally to that source.]

I accuse no man, nor set of men; but whoever they are, against them the nation's deepest resentment ought to be levelled. [Against the real authors of the public discontent, the Nation's resentment cannot be too severe. I hope it will not subside, till the heads of some of the principals, are publicly exhibited, in *terrorem*.]

Their wickedness is only to be matched by the folly of those in this kingdom, who encourage and protect the discontented in America against themselves. [It is hoped no one will be weak enough to be deceived by this writer, whose manifest design was to divert the resentment of the reader from its proper object, and fix it either upon insignificant characters, or upon those who are not only innocent, but entitled to the gratitude of their country for their opposition to the ruinous measures of the ministry; one of whom, or their mercenary tools, was the author of the piece now under consideration. Every man of common sense and common honesty, is now sensible that the real Interest of Great-Britain, and of her Colonies is the same; whatever therefore is manifestly contrary to the interest of either of them, is the same to both; and whoever has laboured to preserve the just rights and liberties of either, ought to be considered as equally a friend to the other; but this mercenary contemptible writer, endeavours to fix our resentment upon the very men who have laboured for our preservation, encouraging us to persevere in the only measures that can effect it; and to represent such their laudable endeavours in England, as being against themselves—whereas in reality it is equally for their own Interest as for ours, and is only against the measures of the common enemies of the whole British Empire.]

The Colonists pretend to be independent of the nation, and subjects to the King. How an Englishman can digest that idea, I cannot conceive; and yet it is digested by many. [The Colonists pretend to nothing but what they have an undoubted right to, upon the principles of the British constitution; nor can their claims be denied, but upon principles destructive to that constitution itself, in Great-Britain as well as the Colonies.—To say the Colonies are dependent on Great-Britain is an improper expression, not applicable to the subject.—It is the same as to say, that Middlesex or Surry, or any other part of Great-Britain is dependent upon itself. The Colonies are equally a part of the British Empire, as any one county in England; and no other part can justly pretend to any superiority over it; They are all subjects to the same King, and entitled to the same common rights and privileges; nor is it either the interest or inclination of the colonies, to desire any other government, or claim any other rights and privileges, than they in common with their brethren



THE  
JOURNAL;  
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ADVERTISER:

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

in Great-Britain are entitled to be by the British constitution. What this writer means by saying the colonists pretend to be independent of the nation, and subjects to the King, I do not understand, nor do I think he knows himself,—no wonder then that he, whether he be Englishman or Frenchman, cannot digest the idea of it. There is however one part of his meaning, that I think I understand, which is equally arrogant and foolish, and shows him to be entirely ignorant of the English constitution. He would insinuate, that that part of the nation who reside in Great-Britain have a right of superiority over the other part residing in the colonies, and can at pleasure dispose of their lives and properties. I should be glad to know of this gentleman how he came by the idea of any such right in the people of England. The parliament there have a right to tax and make laws to bind the people, because the people give them that right, and choose them for that purpose: and can if they abuse it, displace them and choose others in their stead. The right of the parliament originated in the people, and is bounded by their rights. For they could delegate no right to their representatives, which they had not inherently in themselves. But how then came the representatives of the people of Great-Britain by a right to tax and impose laws upon the people of America, who never chose them for that purpose, or gave them any such power? They could not derive it from their constituents, because they had no such power themselves, being only in a state of equality and confederacy under the same constitution. And if under the same constitution, then it is as absurd for the people of Great-Britain to pretend a right to tax the Colonies, as for the Colonies to pretend a right to tax Great-Britain. Let the gentleman try how he can digest this. I will warrant it much easier to digest it than to reconcile his ideas of right, and government, with the English constitution.]

However the greatest part of them have come to a resolution, to import no goods of English growth or fabric; and if they can do without them, they are certainly in the right. [In this particular it seems we are both of a mind, and yet, since he allows we were in the right, I don't know how he will avoid admitting the consequence, that they were in the wrong who drove us to this resolution.]

But we would be as certainly in the wrong, to suffer their resolution to take place, if we can prevent it. [But if we were right in coming to the resolution, why would it be wrong in Great-Britain to suffer it to take place, if he could prevent it? Should not Great-Britain do right? It is allow'd on all sides, that the real interest of Great-Britain and the colonies is the same, it was exceedingly impolitic to separate their interests, and set them in opposition. The Colonies were certainly not the aggressors, all they have done has been for self preservation, (the first law of nature). 'Twas this dictated their resolution to import no British goods.—Would it be right then for Great Britain if she could, to prevent this resolution from taking place, and thereby accomplish the ruin of the Colonies? No, it would be to the highest degree unjust and cruel, as well as injurious to herself. Is it not better, and more honourable for those who have done the wrong, to give up the point, and proceed no further? All things would then soon be well, and we should again become a united and happy people. But on the contrary so long as those unconstitutional claims and exactions are persisted in, discontent, distress and confusion, will continue and increase. And if by the mere dint of power the unconstitutional encroachments and impositions upon the Colonies should be continued, supported and enforced, it will be impossible to reconcile it with any idea of justice, it will forever be considered as oppression and tyranny. It will tarnish the lustre of the British Crown and name, it will alienate the hearts of the children from the parent state, and either make a final separation between them, or sink them down to a level with the herd of slaves, who are now the only remaining miserable inhabitants of the greatest part of the globe.]

The question is, which of us can subsist longest without the other; [If it comes to that trial, which (for the love I bear my countrymen, both in Great-Britain and America, I hope it will not,) we in America can hold out the longest, we can finally separate, and subsist without a tenth part of the distress that such a separation would occasion to Great-Britain.—We should for two or three years feel some inconveniences, and those would feel them most, who are the least useful part of the people among us. One single year of necessity would enable us to subsist within ourselves, without any want of the necessities of life.—And none but those who have made the experiment can tell how many articles can be spared without any diminution of its pleasure.]

Their present views are, to have the revenue laws repealed; when that is effected, they will think of something else: [Yes, Sir you may assure yourself, that while we understand the rights which the Almighty has confer'd upon us in our natures, we never shall be satisfied under a deprivation of, or encroachment upon them. We esteem the English constitution only in proportion as it secures to us the enjoyment of those rights.]

In the mean time they are assured of success by the stoppage of our trade, and the immediate clamours that must ensue, which will force the ministry to come to

their terms; and when they see the advantage of their game, I need not say they will play it over, again and again. [We aim at nothing more from Great-Britain, than the quiet possession of what is justly and absolutely our own. To secure this, we endeavour to use the most peaceable and prudent measures we can devise; and if we have been so happy as to discover and pursue those that prove successful and owe their efficacy to their being right.—We should be wrong to change them, while the reason for them continues. Doubtless we should have recourse to the same measures, as often as occasion required, every new experiment of their virtue, would increase our veneration for them.]

But if we were not, what I don't choose to utter, and if the Administration has any spirit, nothing is so easy as bringing them to reason. [If you were not what I don't choose to call you, nothing of this ruinous, unnatural and ridiculous contention would ever have happen'd. And if you do but exercise as much reason in the use of power, as the Americans in defence of their just rights have in opposition to the abuse of it, it will be the easiest method you can fall upon, of rectifying the blunders you have committed.]

'Tis but a proclamation prohibiting them to trade with the French and Spanish settlements. [Here I confess I neither know what this writer means by the power he ascribes to the prerogative, nor the use for which he would have it exerted. The prerogative when exercised in government, I take to be a discretionary power of acting without or against positive laws, upon some particular emergencies, that could not be foreseen, when the public good, is very important cases manifestly authorizes and requires the measure. Such was the late case of stopping the exportation of corn to prevent an inevitable famine in England, and yet even this exertion, necessary as it was, occasion'd great clamours in England. It was justified only by the necessity and importance of the case, otherwise would not have been excused. The prerogative I conclude therefore, is never to be exerted, but in such plain and important, never in dubious cases, and always for the public good. Whether then his Majesty may by proclamation stop a trade not prohibited by the laws of the nation, I shall not pretend to determine. But if this writer means a contraband trade, experience has shewn, that no laws or methods ever yet discover'd have been effectual to prevent it, when there has been the prospect of great advantage for a temptation.]

This the King by his prerogative can do, whether they depend on him or the legislature: [If the King could by the exertion of his prerogative, distress his American subjects, deprive them of their rights, in order to humour his subjects in Great-Britain, is it likely that he would so weaken the power of his kingdom, tarnish the lustre of his crown, and do so unjust a thing?] And this will render them at once the most supple and pliant of his Majesty's subjects. [He is mistaken if he thinks we shall ever be supple and pliant under a sense of deprivation of our rights, so long as we retain an idea of freedom—when we have lost that, and know ourselves slaves, we may perhaps be supple under any injuries,—but our tyrants will be as base as we.]

It will teach them submission and due respect to their parents and protectors. [It may teach us servility, respect it never can, nor will any be due. Parent, and protector! 'Tis a prostitution of the names! can they be parents, who give us stones instead of bread, and instead of fishes serpents? or can they be protectors who themselves plunder us of our most valuable property.]

And convince them that their best interest is to live on good terms with us. [It seems this writer has forgot the use of terms, else he never could have thought it our interest to live on any terms with those who claim a right to deprive us of our liberty, property and lives at their pleasure.]

So that the effect of their unnatural and undutiful resolution, will be to strengthen, not to relax the ties, that unite them to Great-Britain. [The idea of tyranny has certainly turn'd this man's brain. He is quite beside himself. He calls our resolutions for the preservation of ourselves and the constitution of Great-Britain, unnatural and undutiful! He is indeed undesignedly right in saying that our resolutions tend to strengthen not relax the ties by which we are united to Great-Britain. They will indeed have that effect if we succeed to our wives; we shall be united by constitutional ties and reciprocal advantages, each equally enjoying the same common rights and privileges, and increasing the strength and happiness of the other; But this arrogant blundering writer, plainly meant his concluding expressions in a contrary sense, namely that our resolutions would strengthen the chains by which some unnatural tyrants are labouring to bind and enslave us. But their attempts are as weak as wicked, and will be much more likely to end in their own destruction than, ours.]

O. R.

To the PRINTER, New York, 24. Jan.  
SIR, I have no kind of connection, and only a slight acquaintance with Capt. Holmes, I could not help feeling resentment at the very rude, and as it appears to me, injurious attack, made in his absence, upon his character, in Mr. Parker's last paper, by Doctor Milligan. And as

it is the Duty of every Man, in a State of Society, as far as he is able, to give Assistance where he sees its necessary, especially when he apprehends any unfair Advantage is taken of a Man when he has no Opportunity of defending himself, which is the Case when his Character is injured in his absence, —An ungenerous Practice, against which no One can be secure — I concluded to make some Inquiry into the Circumstances of the Case, and some Remarks upon the Doctor's Performance, which I have accordingly done, and herewith send you, desiring they may be inserted in your next Paper, which will oblige your constant Reader, &c.

O. R.

Remarks upon Dr. Milligan's Desamatory Libel against Captain Holmes (published in Mr. Parker's last Paper) showing by the Doctor's own Account of the Matter, that his said Charge against Capt. Holmes is false and malicious.

THE Doctor introduces his Piece, by signifying his Desire to convince the World, of the Injury he has received from Captain Holmes; but has not made it appear that he could even propose the least Advantage to himself, or any one else, by what he was going to communicate: His only motive seems to be the Indulgence of his Enmity against Captain Holmes, whom he positively charges with Crimes, which by his own Acknowledgment he was never able to prove him guilty of, tho' he had taken all possible Pain for that Purpose.

And as the Liberty taken with Capt. Holmes's Character, by the Doctor, could be justified by nothing but positive Proof, of which he is entirely destitute, he is not only liable to an Action at Law, for the Injury he has done Capt. Holmes, but to the Censure and Resentment of the Public; — since, if such scandalous Imputations should be countenanced without Proof to support them, no Character can be safe, — and it might be in the Power of Persons of the worst Characters, (who are always the most free with the Characters of others) and not in Circumstances to make any pecuniary Satisfaction, to do irreparable Injury to particular Persons, Families, and Society in general.

The Doctor positively charges Capt. Holmes with willful, corrupt, premeditated, villainous Perjury, and says, he has falsely sworn him (the Doctor) out of many Hundred Pounds of his Property. In order to support this heinous Charge, The Doctor sets forth in a Narrative, That in the Year 1759, he shipt a Box and a Trunk of British dry Goods, his own Property, amounting to £.321, on board the Brig Young Joseph, whereof he was part Owner, confign'd to Joseph Holmes, the Captain, with Orders to dispose of the said Goods at Coracoa, or Monto Christo, where the Vessel was bound. That on the Passage to Coracoa, the Brig was taken by a British Privateer, and sent as a Prize to Jamaica. And that he was inform'd by Capt. Holmes on his Return to New-York, that all the said Goods were condemned with the Vessel, at Jamaica.

That near two Years after, the Prize-Master, Daniel Small, arrived here from the West-Indies, inquired for one Milligan, who he said Holmes had robbed of above £.300 worth of Goods. That he (Holmes) claimed the Box and Trunk and several other Things, as his private Adventure, and had them given him, which he disposed of a Voyage afterwards. That the said Prize-Master made Inquiry and found out him the said Milligan, whom he inform'd of the above Particulars, as he had done to some Gentlemen before.

Then follows what Doctor Milligan calls Daniel Small's Affidavit, taken from his own Mouth, as a voluntary Act, by an Attorney, who has made Oath thereto, and that Small and he went to the Houses of sundry Aldermen to have him sworn to it; but that it being late at Night, and the Vessel sailing on Sunday, prevented its being attested. The Doctor does not tell who this Attorney was, nor does his Deposition appear, which it is strange the Doctor should have omitted, as the Credit of his whole Narrative greatly depends upon it. And yet if this Attorney's Affidavit had appear'd, according to what the Doctor has set forth, and if he had turn'd out to be a Man of Credit; — All this would have been no Justification of what the Doctor has laid to the Charge of Capt. Holmes. Since Justice requires, that the Character of Small should be inquired into, — also the Motives of his Information, and the Credibility of his Testimony. Besides, it appears by the Doctor's own Account, that Small's Evidence, — such as it is, was taken *ex parte*, neither Capt. Holmes' nor any one for him, being present, or having Notice of the Matter, which might easily have been given, and ought to have been, — to make the Affidavit of any Avail, either in Law or Reason. But another, and a capital Defect in this pretended Affidavit, which appears from the Doctor's own shewing, is, that it was never sworn to, and so is no Affidavit at all; — whether this material Defect was owing to Want of Time, as the Doctor has declared, or what other Cause, may perhaps appear in the Course of these Observations. But first it may be proper to consider the Matter of this new fashion'd Affidavit, in

order to judge of its Credibility: After mentioning the Seizure of the Vessel, and that he (the Deponent, Small) was put on board, Prize-Master, to carry her to Jamaica, the Writing sets forth, That Haines the Mate, several Times applied to the Deponent Small, inform'd him of the Box and Trunk aforesaid, that they belonged to a Gentleman concern'd in the Vessel, were put out of Sight, were not in the Brig's Invoice, and that 2 or £.300 Worth of Goods, might be taken out and not missed; and further, that from the Mate's Words, he (Small) is certain that Capt. Holmes was concerned with the said Mate, &c. That when the Vessel was arrived at Jamaica, the Agent there, order'd the said Prize-Master (Small,) to let Capt. Holmes have any Thing he called his own Venture, in Consequence of which, sundry Goods were delivered him, among which were the Box and Trunk aforesaid. That he (Small) saw the Invoice of the Contents of the said Box and Trunk, of which he took a Copy, but had left it in Bristol. That it appeared, John Milligan was the Shipper, and only Person interested in the said Goods, viz. Box No. 1, 2 Pieces Velvet, 3 Pieces fine Sheet, 8 Pieces do, 2 Pieces fine Linen, and 12lb fine Scots Thread. Trunk No. 2, 11 Pieces Silk Bandage, Handkerchiefs, 13 Pieces Roman Lunges do, 2 large Bundles of Cloves and Mace, 16 Doz. Tapes, 12lb Pins, 12lb colour'd Threads, and 5 Doz. Scots Handkerchiefs, amounting as per Invoice to £.320 odd Pounds and upwards; and that when he (Small) was on Shore, the said Box and Trunk were broke open, and all the said Goods taken out, except one Piece of Sheet and one Bundle of Pins, which were the only Part of the Goods aforesaid, that were sent on Shore, and came to the Hands of the said Agent in Jamaica.

The above Parts of this pretended Affidavit, are all that I think material to remark upon.

1. In this pretended Affidavit Small is made to declare, That he is certain, Capt. Holmes was concern'd with Haines, the Mate, in giving him the Intelligence of the Goods in the Box and Trunk. And yet Small confesses that he *understood* this only from the Words of the Mate, which is no Proof at all, that Capt. Holmes knew any Thing of the Matter, and is therefore a plain Contradiction in Terms, which would have destroyed the Credit of the Account, even if it had been sworn to.

2. By this Account, Small confesses, That he received Orders to deliver to Capt. Holmes, any Thing he called his private Adventure. This Favour was doubtless obtained on Capt. Holmes's Solicitation for that Purpose, either to Mr. Bean, the Agent in Jamaica, or to the Prize-Master on board, and thro' his Intercession to the Agent; but the Order could not be understood to mean, that any Thing should be delivered to Capt. Holmes as his private Adventure, but what he might justly claim as such. Now if Capt. Holmes should have had a Design to pass the Box and Trunk as his own private Adventure, he would by no Means, if he could avoid it, have let the Prize-Master know, either the Value of the Goods, or that they were not his own Property: Because, if the Value of the Goods had been known to be so considerable, it would probably have prevented his obtaining the Favour granted him: And if it had been known that the Goods were not his own, he would have had no Pretence to solicit for them; nor would the Prize-Master, on the Orders he had received, have been authorized to deliver them to Capt. Holmes, as his private Adventure: Again, Small confesses (according to this Account) that he knew, even before the Brig arrived at Jamaica, that the Box and Trunk did not belong to Capt. Holmes, tho' he pretended afterwards to be partly concerned in them; but Small says he saw and took a Copy of the Invoice, and that it appear'd the Goods were ship'd by, and the sole Property of John Milligan. All this was previous to Small's receiving Orders to deliver to Capt. Holmes, any Thing he called his private Adventure. This Account does not indeed mention, that the Box and Trunk were actually delivered up to Capt. Holmes, by the Prize-Master, in Consequence of the Orders he had received of the Manager. On the Contrary, Small says, — in his absence these two Packages were broke open, and all the Goods taken out, except 1 Piece of Sheet, and 1 Bundle of Pins, which was the only Part of the Goods, that got to the Agent's Hands. By this we should be led to think that notwithstanding Capt. Holmes claim'd the Box and Trunk as his private Adventure, yet that they were never delivered to him by the Prize Master, who knew the Contrary, and therefore delivered all he could find of the Goods they contain'd, to the Agent in Jamaica. We should be led to this Conclusion, if Doctor Milligan, (by whose Direction the Form of the Affidavit was probably drawn up) had not in the Introduction to it, told us expressly, that the Box and Trunk were deliver'd to Capt. Holmes, as his private Adventure, and that he disposed of the Goods a Voyage afterwards.

In the foregoing Account, several Improbabilities and Inconsistencies are remarkable. If Captain

Holmes claim'd the Box and Trunk as his private Adventure, as the Account says, then it is very improbable that he should have shewn the Invoice, which demonstrated the Contrary, and shew'd the Value and Owner of the Goods. If Capt. Holmes did not claim the Goods, then they were the Property of those who seized them, and it could be nothing to the original Proprietor what became of them afterwards. But this Account says, Small had seen the Invoice and knew the Proprietor of the Goods; — How then could he, agreeable to his Orders and Duty, deliver them to Capt. Holmes as his Property? And yet they were so deliver'd, as Doctor Milligan tells us, and upon this Supposition takes the Liberty of charging Capt. Holmes with the most atrocious Crimes. But if the Box and Trunk were claimed by Capt. Holmes, and given up as his Property, how came it that the Remainder of their Contents were not deliver'd to him, but carried and deliver'd up to the Agent in Jamaica? This Delivery of the Remainder, to the Agent, would be an absolute Proof (if the pretended Affidavit was to be relied on) that those Packages were seized and condemn'd with the Vessel, and not delivered up to Capt. Holmes; consequently Doctor Milligan could have nothing at all to do with any Part of the Contents of the Box and Trunk; and whoever broke open and took out the Goods, did not take any Thing from him, (he having before entirely lost his Property in them,) but from those to whom the Prize was adjudged on the Condemnation.

As there seems to be an Insinuation implied in this Account, (which Dr. Milligan has attempted to impose upon the Public as an Affidavit which Small, if there had been Opportunity, would have sworn to) that it was Capt. Holmes, who, taking Advantage of the Absence of the Prize-Master, broke open and took out most of the Goods from the Box and Trunk: I think it proper here to remark, that the Vessel and every Thing on board, were in the Custody of the Prize-Master, or the Person he left in Charge, when he went on Shore. Capt. Holmes had nothing at all to do with any Thing on board. Therefore the Presumption is, that if any Thing was then taken out of the Box and Trunk, it was not taken by Capt. Holmes, who had not the Command of it, but by those with whom it was left in Charge, who would no Doubt, for their own Interest, be sufficiently watchful that Capt. Holmes took nothing, nor had he Opportunity to carry any Thing on Shore without Permission; but at any Rate, it is evident Dr. Milligan had no Concern in the Matter; as he sets forth that all that could be found of his Goods, were delivered to the Agent in Jamaica, it is plain that all the rest would have been delivered in the same Manner, if they had not been taken away; and that they were never given up to Capt. Holmes as his private Adventure. The Goods were therefore absolutely lost to Dr. Milligan. They would have been confiscated with the Vessel, if the Packages had not been broke open, and whoever took out the Goods, took them not from Milligan, but from the Owners of the Prize. This is so plain I need say no more upon it.

Another striking Improbability in the Doctor's Account is, that tho' Small confesses he had left the Copy of the Invoice in Bristol, yet he very minutely mentions the Particulars contained in each Package, the exact Number of Pieces of various Sorts, even of the small Articles of Pins, Tape, &c. Let every Reader judge whether this Account is probable, — could he or any of his Acquaintance remember such a Number of Articles so exactly, for upwards of two Years?

The Improbabilities, Absurdities and Contradictions, which I have already pointed out in the Doctor's Account, and the Affidavit he says Small would have sworn to, are, I think sufficient to prove that no Credit is to be given to any Thing therein mentioned against Capt. Holmes. By the Doctor's own shewing, his Box and Trunk and all they contain'd were seized and confiscated with the Vessel, and never delivered to Capt. Holmes as his private Adventure, nor could have been deliver'd without a manifest Breach of the Orders the Prize-Master received of the Agent; and thus the Doctor's whole Charge against Capt. Holmes of defrauding him of his Goods, appears to be entirely without Foundation. The Affidavit of Small, on which the whole Charge was founded, appears to be improbable, absurd, and contradictory, and even if it had been sworn to, would have been so far from proving the Fraud Dr. Milligan charges upon Capt. Holmes, that it absolutely clears him, and proves the Charge to be entirely false.

(The Conclusion, wherein it appears that the Charge of Perjury against Capt. Holmes, is a vile Slander, will be in our next.)

WILLIAMSBURGH, (in Virginia) January 3.  
On Wednesday evening the Honourable the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, gave a ball at the Capitol for the entertainment of his Excellency Lord BENTON; and it is with the greatest pleasure we inform our readers that the same patriotic spirit which gave rise to the association of the Gentlemen on a late event, was most agreeably manifested in the dress of the Ladies on this occasion, who, to the number of near one hundred, appeared in bonnets, gowns; a lively and striking instance of their acquiescence and concurrence in whatever may

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n the Vessel,  
s his private  
er'd without  
Prize-Master  
Doctor's whole  
rauding him  
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a which the  
o be impro-  
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upon Capt.  
and proves  
arge of Perjury  
our next.)

be the true and essential interest of their country. It were to be  
desired that all assemblies of American Ladies would exhibit a  
like example of public virtue and private economy, so amply  
wasted.

Not all the Gems that sparkle in the Mine,  
Can make the Fair with so much Luster shine.

January 10. We bear from Norfolk that the Slave Betty of  
that place, David Ferguson master from Antigua, has been just  
brought up by the Magdalen cutter, in a deplorable condition,  
having been on the coast for twenty odd days, and lost five of  
her crew, and a negro. The master, mate, and one mariner,  
were the only people on board when the cutter came across her,  
whom by their hardships were rendered quite unfit for service,  
and must infallibly have perished like wif's bad they not met with  
assistance.

A few days ago a convict servant man of Mr. Don-  
castle's, in New Kent, having some quarrel with one John  
Jennings, an inhabitant of that county, ripped open his  
belly with a knife. The man had all necessary assistance,  
but died in a short time after. The murderer's name  
(who is since fled from justice) is John Dixon, an English-  
man, about 23 years of age, five feet ten inches high,  
and wears his own light coloured hair, tied behind.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Liverpool, dated November 1, 1769.

"After inclosing you our last paper, I have the pleasure to  
inform you that every well-wisher of this country and the colon-  
ies, rejoice at the American resolves, and hope they will firmly  
adhere to them, until their grievances are redressed. It is pos-  
sibly said, in one of the London papers, that forty-five Gentle-  
men of Virginia, have sent Mr. Wilkes forty-five bags/heads of  
tobacco: I wish it may be true, as it would manifest the gene-  
rous spirit they are animated with in the cause of liberty. Pe-  
titions for the dissolution of the parliament, are preparing in  
every town, and some think it must be done; though it is gene-  
rally thought the parliament will not meet before the first of  
January, that all the R--es may have time to follow the Lord  
H--d's example, rob the public as much as they can, and then  
follow him."

BOSTON, January 12.

We hear that William Hamilton Scholar, supposed to  
be the young Man whom we advertised some Time since  
to have paid a counterfeit Bank Note, &c. to Mr. Philip  
Freeman, jun. of this Town, has been taken up for  
High-Way Robbery, and committed to Newgate; — he is  
to be tried in March next.

The Committee of Inspection in this Town having  
sent Information to the Committee at Marblehead, that  
a Chest of Tea and a Case of Goods belonging to Mr.  
John Sparhawk, had been seen going out of the Fortifi-  
cation, and that a Marblehead Carriage was ready to re-  
ceive them: Upon which Enquiry was made in said Town,  
and the Truckman found out to be one Thomas Butmans. The Committee wrote him, that he was imposed upon,  
and that he would lose his Employment if he did not see  
the said Chest and Case safe returned to the Store from  
whence he took them: It seems he went to Marblehead  
the back Way, and put the Goods into his Barn at Ten  
o'clock at Night, and the Letter was delivered him about  
Three in the Morning; on the Receipt of which he set  
out, and very prudently put off for Bolton, with the Tea  
and Case, and on the 10th instant delivered them to Mr.  
Joseph Jackson, from whence he received them.

Our friends at New-York write, "That the  
merchants there continue firmly to adhere to their  
agreement; that the goods which were imported  
and stored belonged to persons in that city did still  
remain in the public store (and not in each man's  
own possession) and that there doth not appear in  
any person in that city the least desire or inclination  
to have any part of their said goods, until the act  
imposing duties on paper, glass, tea, &c. is repealed,  
and other goods arrived there afterwards from  
Great-Britain; and some write farther, That if  
any person or persons should attempt getting any of  
the said goods out of the store on any other condition,  
that such person or persons would incur the  
displeasure and resentment of the inhabitants of that  
city, and be inevitably exposed to the like disgrace  
as was Mr. Cooley, and the few others who dared  
to violate said agreement."

By the Hartford Post we are informed, that the  
great Rain on Sunday the 7th Instant, raised Con-  
necticut River higher than has been known for 15  
Years past, it broke up the Ice and overflowed  
above half a Mile each Side the River, so that it  
was impassable for several Days; he got over on  
Thursday with much Difficulty and Danger:—  
Great Damage was done but we have no Particulars.—  
it is said that at Simsbury the Iron works  
belonging to Mr. Richard Smith of this Town,  
were entirely destroyed, and the Buildings carried  
down with the Torrent.

PHIDADELPHIA, January 13.

It has been industriously reported by a few persons, who  
would have their own inclinations paid for those of a very  
respectable body of men, that the dry goods merchants of  
this city, are determined to break through the agreement  
of non-importation, if the revenue acts are not repealed  
this session of parliament, alledging, "that their case is  
peculiarly hard, as that branch of trade, by which they  
maintain themselves and families, is entirely lost, while  
those merchants who trade to the West-Indies, or foreign  
ports, still carry on their business as they did before the  
agreement." But we have the pleasure to inform the  
public, that the merchants of this city, engaged in the  
dry goods trade, are firmly determined to adhere to a  
resolution entered into upon the noblest principle, and  
which is the only remedy that can have the least efficacy  
in restoring these distressed Colonies to that sound health,  
which they have lost by the cruel treatment they have  
lately received; and, that though these Gentlemen may  
suffer particular hardships by the exertion of their virtue  
in the public cause, yet they have too much good sense  
and integrity to sell their Birthrights for a Mess of Potage,  
even though they should be more distressed for food than  
Ezra was, or, for avoiding some present disadvantages,  
surrender, and thereby destroy the inestimable privileges  
of themselves, their countrymen, and their posterity, for  
ages to come.

N. Y. Y. O. R. R. February 1.

Saturday last his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was  
pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Colony,  
to the second Tuesday in March next.

By the Boston Papers, we have an Account, that on  
the 17th Instant, there was a Meeting of the Merchants  
and principal Inhabitants of that Place, to consider of  
the Conduct of several who have broke thro' the Non-  
importation Agreement, and to determine on some legal  
Measures to prevent the Abortion of the said Agreement.  
Some who broke thro' the Non-importation, had been  
exposed to the Publick-Scorn, and they have had their  
Vindications put in the Papers, but the Chicanery and  
Futility that seems to abound in their Defence, can only  
be match'd by the Peculiarities so much practised by  
Hypocrites. The Meeting was very numerous, but as  
the Business could not be completed that Day, they ad-  
journed to the next, which was the Day the last Papers  
we have were printed.

Boston, January 25. The Business of the above  
Meeting not being finish'd, the Committee ad-  
journ'd from Day to Day, till Tuesday the 23d.  
The Number of Merchants, Traders and re-  
spectable Inhabitants assembled were supposed to  
be above 1200, the Account of their Proceedings  
is too long to be now inserted, nor is a full Ac-  
count yet published. They endeavoured to take  
the most effectual Methods to make those who  
refused to conform to the general Agreement,  
among which were eight who had sign'd it,  
feel the Weight of the public Resentment, and  
to secure a strict Compliance with the Agree-  
ment for the future, in which it is hoped they  
will succeed.

Capt. Craig, in 6 Weeks from the Bay of Honduras, informs  
us, that Capt. Armor, in the Honduras Packet, sailed from the  
Bay some Time before him, for this Port, but sprung a Leak a  
few Days after was obliged to return, and the Vessel sunk soon  
after got into the Bay, but it was expected she could be repaired  
again.

Capt. Sloan informs us, that the Brig Nancy, Capt. Johnston,  
bound to Philadelphia, was drove ashore on Cape-Henlopen; and  
that the Captains Adamson and Gamble, were obliged to put to  
Sea from the Capes, with the Loss of an Anchor each, and much  
damaged by the Ice.

[We are desirous to omit the Account intended for this Day's  
Paper, relating to the late Transactions and Disturbances in  
Town, as a more particular Account is preparing for the Pres.]

To the Gentlemen and Ladies,

Of the City and Province of New-York.

WE the Subscribers, now carry on our Business, with a  
Determination to do the principal Part of the Work  
ourselves, and not depend so much on Journeymen, having  
experienced the Effects thereof; we are also determined to  
sell all Sorts of Coaches, Chariots, Post Chaises, Landaus,  
Phaetons, Chaises, Chairs, Curricles, Sedans, and Sleighs,  
with Harness of every Sort, much cheaper than ever has been  
sold by any in this City, and cheaper than can be imported  
from Great-Britain, and warranted equal in Goodness. Also  
Saddlers Work in all its different Branches; Painting, Gilding,  
and Jappanning in the neatest and best Manner, on the  
lowest Terms; and all Sorts of Iron Work relative to the  
Coach-Making Business, with Steel Springs of every Sort;  
all which we warrant for twelve Months. We therefore most  
humbly intreat the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Province,  
to try our present Offer, and shall only desire a Con-  
tinuance of their Friendship so long as we continue to give  
Satisfaction in every Respect: We return our former Cus-  
tomers our unfeigned Thanks, and are with due Respect,  
Gentlemen and Ladies, your much obliged,

And very obedient humble Servants,

ELKANAH DEANE,

WILLIAM DEANE.

N. B. Said DEANES are now finishing off, a neat Post  
Coach for Sale, and have also a good second Hand Chair  
to sell; also Neat's-Foot-Oil and Tar, by retail.

BRIGHT Mortise Chisels forted.

Do. Former Chisels forted, from 1-8 to 2 Inches wide.  
Turning Chisels.

Plain Irons forted, from 1 and 1/2 to 2 1/2 Inches wide.

The above, made of the best Iron, and laid with German  
Steel, superior in Quality and finish, and at a less Price  
than those imported from Great-Britain; may be had both  
wholesale and retail, —

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Coventry-Market.

Who have also to dispose of at the most reasonable Rate,  
a pretty large Affortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, as  
also, the best Powder; a few Tierses of Rice, very cheap;  
Bar Iron, German Steel, Iron Pots and Kettles; Copperas,  
Alum, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c. &c.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

From the 1st of May next.

THE noted house and lot of land  
generally known by the name of the Glass-House,  
where Mr Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase or  
rent the same may apply to James Sacket or Cary  
Ludlow.

13—

New-York, January 31, 1770.

TIMOTHY M'DERMOTT formerly  
of Castle-Dermott in the county of Kildare, and  
Kingdom of Ireland, who came to America in the year 1758  
will hear of something very much to his advantage, by  
applying to the printer hereof.

New-York, 31st January 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

BY John Thompson, in Middle-  
town, in the Colony of Connecticut, two Stills and  
worts, one 800 gallons the other 150, with sundry articles  
belonging to said stills, or the lot and buildings wherein they  
stand, will be sold cheap.—A farm or tract of land with some  
improvements on it, of 3, 4, or 500 acres, in this or Boston  
government would be taken in exchange: If the farm should  
be deemed of greater value, the odds would be paid in cash.  
The stills have been but little used, and are good and  
strong:—For further particulars, apply to said  
John Thompson.

13-16 JOHN THOMPSON.

TO BE LET.

A Convenient Dwelling House, on the West  
Side of the Old Slip: Inquiry of  
Jan. 21, 1769. HENRY CRUGER.

13-16

To the PUBLIC.

A Number of the signers to the  
Agreement relative to the merchants and traders of  
Rhode-Island, having met on Thursday evening last,  
according to an advertisement in the paper of that day,  
did agree again to renew a trade and correspondence with  
the said merchants and traders of Rhode-Island, in conse-  
quence of the non-importation agreement by them lately  
adopted: of which, all persons whom it may concern, are  
desired to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By Particular Desire,

For the BENEFIT of

MR. STOTHERD,

At Mr. Burns's Room, on Friday the 9th of February,

Will be perform'd,

A CONCERT OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC,

The Instrumental Parts to be perform'd by several Gentle-  
men, who are pleased to patronise the Concert.

The Pictures to be performed that Evening, are as follows.

13-16

2d. Overture of Bach, Opera Prima.

3d. Concerto of Avison, Opera Quarta,

4th. Hunting Song, — Black Slovens,

5th. French Horn Concerto, by Mr. Stotherd,

6th. Concerto of Stanly,

Duet on the French Horn,

8th. Periodical Overture.

13-16

Overture of Saul,

Select Pieces for four French Horns,

ad. Concerto of Humphries,

4th. Hunting Song,

5th. French Horn Concerto, by Mr. Stotherd,

3d. Concerto of Corelli,

Overture of Atalanta.

After the Concert, there will be a Bell.

N. B. The Concert to begin at Six o'Clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Burns's, and at Mr.  
Holt's Printing-Office, — Price 5s.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at  
the Exchange.

THE FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR,

OR A

COMPANION

FOR YOUNG

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

IN WHICH,

Their Duty to God and their Parents, their Carriage to Su-  
periors and Inferiors, and several other very useful and  
instructing Lessons are recommended,

13-16

Plain and Familiar Dialogues.

By a LADY,

With a Recommendatory Preface,

By the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and lot of ground in  
New-Bethel, (or Hackensack) in the county of  
Bergen and province of New-Jersey, together with a grist-  
mill, newly erected, and out houses properly situated: There  
are about three acres of very fine land, the back part thereof  
surrounded by a very pretty stream of water, on which the  
mill stands, it fronts on one side the plain or green, on the  
other side it faces the street; the whole most beautifully situ-  
ated, and capable of being made, at a small expence, a most  
agreeable seat for a gentleman; plenty of small fish are to  
be caught in the brook, in the proper season, and is a  
very convenient situation for a shopkeeper or tradesman of  
any kind. The house is large, built of stone, and may eas-  
ily be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at present enc-  
losed in a very handsome pale fence; fronting the plain is  
a very neat house, fit for an office or a store: The mill  
house is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come  
up to the dock, along side the mill-house; a few young  
trees, also are on the premises, of the best kinds of apples,  
peaches and plums; and is universally allowed to be the  
finest place (for the bigness) in this country. There will be  
sold with the above said premises, about twenty acres of  
wood land, at the distance of one mile and a half. Any per-  
son incl

POET'S CORNER.

ELEGY.

NOW the brown woods their leafy load array,  
And rage the tempests with tempests' force;  
Mantled with snow the silver mountains shine,  
And icy fetters chain the rivulet's course.  
No pleasing object charms our weariest view,  
No waving verdure decks the dreary glade;  
Save that o'er yonder tomb the inauspicious yew,  
Projects an awful solitary shade.  
Short is the Spring, and short the Summer hour,  
And short the time that fruitful Autumn reigns;  
But tedious roll the days when Winter's power  
Affixes its empire o'er our wasted plains.  
As swiftly wears our spring of life away,  
As swiftly will thy jolly summer go;  
But ah! when winter clouds out cheerless day,  
Again the vernal breezes never blow.  
Mark this, and boast your fancied worth no more,  
Ye great, ye proud, ye learned, and ye brave!  
With hasty lapses some circling years are o'er,  
And, lo! ye flamber in the silent grave!  
Why views the sage fair pleasure's transient charm,  
And all her votaries gay, with frowning eye?  
Alike he stoops to fate's superior arm,  
Alike he suffers, and alike must die!  
Say what awaits it then, with brow severe,  
The sin-knots of luxury to despise?  
To bring by thought the day of horror near,  
And view the tempests the clouds arise?  
Bitter with laughing nymphs, in revels gay,  
To give the hours to Venus, wine, and song;  
And, since the rapid moments never stay,  
To catch some pleasure as they glide along.  
Deluded man! whom empty sounds beguile,  
What transports here await thy anxious soul?  
Know love, abhor the venal harlot's smile,  
And hell-born fury rages in the bowl.  
Seek virtue to be blest'd; but seek her far,  
Far from those gloomy fons of letter'd pride,  
Who' gainst the parkion's wage eternal war,  
And, fosc to nature, nature's dictates chide,  
Let mirth, not sadness, crown the temperate feast,  
Let love, and beauty joys refin'd impart,  
Through mere sensuous charm the grovelling breasts.  
The mutual passion fires the generous heart.  
The various blessings bounteous Heaven bestows  
Own grateful, and by charity repay,  
Relieve thy suffering friend, or share his woes.  
But from his failings turn thine eyes away,  
So when the winterly storms of death are past,  
In brighter skies, and other more serene,  
Thy withered boughs shall bud again, to last  
For ever blooming, and for ever green.

To be sold, for no Fault, but Want of Cash,

A Likely Negro Man and a Wench,  
fit for a Farmer, or any private Family; have both  
had the Small Pox and Measles: Any Person inclining to  
purchase them, may inquire of the Printer hereof, or Will-  
iam Harison, on Little Barn-Island, opposite to Harlem.  
N. B. Both young.

11 15

THE 106th Half Sheet of the  
Collection of Papers called the *American Whig*, A  
*Whig* for the *American Whig*, A *Kick* for the *Whipper*, &c.  
being now printed off, which are before proposed, concludes  
the second Volume; (the Price of which in Sheets, to those  
who took the News from the Beginning, and had the first 26  
half sheets gratis, is 15. 4d. and to others who were not  
Customers for the News, is 15. 4d.) And as the Expence  
of the Work has been very considerable, of which a very  
small Part has yet been paid, the Subscribers and others who  
have taken, or agreed for the said Collection, and have not  
yet paid, are requested immediately to transmit the Money  
for the said two Volumes to the Printer, and enable him to  
proceed with the third Volume, and complete the Collec-  
tion, the finishing of which he finds it necessary to defer,  
till he is reimbursed Part of the Charge already incurred.

Those who have lost any of their Numbers, may procure  
the wanting Numbers of the Printer; and those who choose  
to have them bound, may, by sending their loose Sheets,  
have them well and reasonably bound, in such Manner as  
they shall direct.

In pursuance of an order made by the honourable Daniel  
Horsmanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esquires, two  
of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the  
province of New-York, upon the petition of Matthew Du-  
bois, jun. an insolvent debtor, and sundry of his creditors:  
Notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to all the creditors  
of the said Matthew Dubois, jun. to shew Cause (if any  
they have) before the said Judges, at the house of the said  
Daniel Horsmanden, Esq. in Smith-Street, on Wednesday  
the 9th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon  
of the same day; (being the day and place by the said  
Judges appointed for that purpose) why an assignment of  
the said Matthew Dubois's, jun. estate should not be made  
to Malcolm Morrison and Daniel Jerbois, appointed by the  
petitioners for that purpose; and he the said Matthew Du-  
bois, be thereupon discharged, according to the directions  
of an act of the president, council, and general assembly of  
the province of New-York, made and passed in the first  
year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for the relief of  
insolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned;" and one other act of the lieutenant  
governor, the council, and general assembly of the said pro-  
vince, made and passed in the fourth year of his present  
Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for the relief of insol-  
vent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned,  
with an addition thereto;" and also of one other act of  
the governor, council, and general assembly of the said pro-  
vince made and passed in the 6th year of his present  
Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act more effectually to secure  
to the creditors the benefits intended by the acts for the re-  
lief of insolvent debtors."

Dated the 24th day of January, 1770.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

New-Jersey, November 24, 1770.

RUN-away the 22d September,  
from the Subcriber, living in Monmouth County,  
in the Township of Shrewsbury, in the Province of East  
New-Jersey: an indentured Servant Man, named Walter  
Clark, born in the Jerseys, about Twenty-four Years of Age,  
a Black-Smith by trade, and understands farming Business;  
he is about six Feet high, has black curl'd Hair, and keeps his  
Mouth much open: He took several Suits of Apparel with  
him, all of a brownish Colour, some Broad-Cloth, and some  
thin Stuff; also one striped double breasted Jacket. Who-  
ever takes up the above said Servant and delivers him to me  
the Subcriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and rea-  
sonable Charges paid, by me.

11 15 BENJAMIN JACKSON.

New-York, 21st January, 1770.

JOHN C. KNAPP,  
ATTORNEY at LAW, de B. R.

Constantly attends at his Office in  
Broad-Street, and on the usual easy Fees, gives the  
most candid Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, also  
periods Deeds and other Writings, whereon a satisfactory  
Opinion will be given as to the Validity: Persons affisted to  
recover their Property in England or elsewhere; Executors  
and Administrators instructed in the due Execution of their  
Office, whereby to avoid the Trouble and Expence which  
often happens from the Want of Knowledge therein.

A considerable Sum of Money, ready to discount good  
Bills, Bonds, or Notes, or on Bottomry; and Money at  
most Times to be had on Freshold Securities.

Deeds, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments  
in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes  
intended; and all other the Business of this Office, duly ex-  
ecuted, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch.

11 15

WANTED,  
A Gentleman that is Master of  
the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge  
of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in  
a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer,  
hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well  
recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,  
peremptorily, on the 1st Day of March next, (if not  
disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six under-  
mentioned Lots, situated in Old Town, on the South Side  
of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road, leading  
to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,

another 54,

another 140,

another 54,

and the other 42 Acres, all in good Fence,  
well water'd, and very convenient for the New-York Mar-  
ket, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the running  
out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally  
as possible, the Wood Land and meadows, as may appear  
by a Map of the Whole, to be seen at the Residence of  
James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Alicecke,  
in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by Charles  
Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises, and of  
whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

9—15

FREEMAN'S POCKET ALMA-  
NACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains,  
besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses,  
Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The  
following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the  
Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other  
Officers in New-York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City  
of New-York, also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-  
House, Post-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and  
inferior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in  
New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and  
Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military  
Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in Eng-  
land, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec.  
Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Inter-  
est at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to regu-  
late Time; Table to know the Wantage in Calks of all  
Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes  
and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and  
Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in  
America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with  
the Rates of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of  
Postage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia.  
Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office.  
Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in  
America, with the Distances sum'd up, and the Postage to  
all Places where Posts are established.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Single young Man who under-  
stands Brewing in all its Branches, extremely well,  
especially home fine Ale; has been many Years in that  
Capacity in England. Likewise understands Farming in all  
its Branches; and all Manner of Cattle, especially Horses.  
His Character will bear the strictest enquiry. Any Gentle-  
man whom this may suit, may please to leave a line directed  
to D. J. at the Printer hereof;—any Time this Week  
or the next.

11 15

ALL Persons having any just Demands  
on the Estate of Mary Lashley, late of the City of  
New-York, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts  
to Charles Phillips, or Isaac Marshaik, to be adjusted; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay  
the same by the first of May next, to prevent Trouble.

Charles Phillips, and } Executrix.

Isaac Marshaik, } Executors.

N. B. The House wherein Mrs. Lashley lately liv'd, to  
be let, situate in Old Dutch Church-Street.

11 15

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro Fellow, about 19 Years old, this Com-  
try born, understands Horses, and is every Way  
qualified for a Gentleman's Family: Inquire of the Printer.

10 13

To be sold, at a very reasonable Rate,  
THE House and Lot of Ground, situate in Pearl-Street,  
between the Houses of Capt. Stephen Richards, and  
Capt. William Brown, and lately occupied by the Widow  
Garrard: For Particulars inquire of

10 13

JAMES VAN VARCK.

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

ALL Persons that have any De-  
mands on the Estate of Lawrence Weisb, jun. Baker,  
late of this City, deceased, are hereby desired to apply to  
William Brower, or to } Administrators.  
James Van Varck, } Administrators.

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,  
At PECK'S SLIP,

O A R S.—Tar, Turpentine,  
Spirits of Turpentine, Cattle Soap, Brandy,  
Sugar, Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain,  
M with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German  
Jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at  
the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,  
he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and  
growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and  
shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by  
the society of stay-makers, in London; he acquires the first  
fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has  
settled there. He has had the honour of working for several  
ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with  
universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-  
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in  
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and  
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns  
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and  
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-  
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be  
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite  
to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

11 15

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short  
Credit, by  
CHARLES M'EVERS,  
A Large Assortment of Woollens and  
other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;  
English Tea, by the Cbiff, Hoofe's and Bristol Shoes, by  
the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.—Reidy Money  
given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it  
will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of  
James M'Evers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly  
closed.

RUN away, Wednesday Night last, from John De Lancey, of  
the Borough-Town of West-Chester, a likely young Mulatto  
Portuguese Fellow, who speaks bad English, about five Feet eight  
or nine Inches high; he took off with him a Beaver Hat half  
worn, a Sailor's Cap, a double breasted Coat of fine blue Broad  
Cloth with Mobsair Buttons, a red Dufel great Coat, brown  
Breeches, three Shirts one of striped Flannel, one of check'd,  
one of plain Linen, one Pair of fine black worsted and one Pair  
of coarse wollen Stocking. Whoever will secure said Fellow so  
that his Master gets him again, or bring him to the subscriber,  
shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges  
paid by

JOHN DE LANCEY

JAN. 15. 1770.

EVERT BANCKER,  
HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-  
Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assort-  
ment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black,  
and scarlet cloth, ratterets, halloons, durants, tam-  
mies, Irish cambric, callimanco, cheeckt Barcelona, figured  
starrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush,  
black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and  
thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk,  
and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and  
Scotch oanaburgs, brown Russa and white Irish sheeting,  
4, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen,  
tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple calico and  
printed linen; 4, and yard wide lawn; belt fine cambrick,  
good black taffety, black and green peeling, narrow hom-  
bazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twiss, and  
buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks,  
bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes,  
corded and figured dimothy, pifol lawn, table cloths, napkin  
and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handker-  
chiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; rib-  
bons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons,  
tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair  
cloth, shoemakers spinnel, belt net twine, brais coffee pots,  
with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weaver brushes, white-  
wash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs heads, dusters, bounders,  
shoe and buckl brushes; square marble stones for hearths,  
jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and  
sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock  
that keeps good time.

5

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs.  
Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in  
Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-Shell Combs  
of all Sorts.

69—